

Jasenovac camp was according to the politically correct view of the Holocaust and the Holocaust camps a concentration / forced labor / extermination camp; IT WAS THE AUSCHWITZ OF CROATIA. But was it really like that or not? It is time to delve into all aspects, investigate historical sources and tell the public the truth - "The Collapse of the Myth of Jasenovac: What Really Happened to Jasenovac in World War II" was emphasized at the forum. Jasenovac was a labor and transit camp, not a mass murder camp. A former inmate of the camp, a Croatian / Bosnian named Igor Vukić, investigated the matter. On this point he wrote a book that you can buy on Amazon and it is in both Croatian and English languages. <https://www.amazon.it/Labour-Camp-Jasenovac-Igor-Vukic/dp/0359952089>.

To begin with, the Jasenovac Triple Field Research Society was founded in 2014, made up of Croatian historians, academics, professors and journalists, in order to establish a more realistic picture of Jasenovac's events from 1941 to 1945, as well as after 1945. According to data collected by members of the society, it was a labor camp for opponents of the Independent State of Croatia (mostly Communists and their associates) and for a group of Jews who had been exempted from deportation to German camps.

The deportations of the Jews from the NDH were carried out under the German dictate. Society members are convinced that a full investigation would confirm the assessment that it was a labor and concentration camp, as its official name implied, into which detainees were not taken with the intention of being killed.

Unfortunately, even professional historians participated in the exaggeration and distorted presentation of events during the war. Thus, until 1990, the official death toll in Jasenovac camp was 700,000. That number, under threat of imprisonment, was not to be publicly suspected. The Croatian public now claims that around 80,000 people were killed in the camp. However, society members believe this to be a very exaggerated number.

Here are some arguments: There were always around 2,000 inmates in the camp, while many thousands more passed through it. In the fall of 1941, according to documents, statements from inmates and Ustasha officials, there were about 1,000 inmates in the camp. And according to the list of names, 10,700 people are said to have been killed (in four months). How is it possible to kill ten thousand seven hundred out of a thousand inmates?

Inmates from that period mention no mass killings, no influx of large numbers of new inmates, nor have any remains found at the site after the war to justify such a large number. Jasenovac's research should be approached seriously, without prejudice, and use numerous original documents of the time available in the Croatian archives. There are still living witnesses, for example, inmates or boys of the time who attended a vocational school in a camp where their teachers were teacher-inmates.

In addition to being a prison labor camp, Jasenovac was also a collection center for prisoners of war and Jews who were transported to German camps. The detainees received health care and were able to receive packages of food and medicines from home. When the sentence expired, they were released at home.

Under various amnesties, numerous inmates went to Germany in 1944 and 1,600 inmates were released from their homes from 1943 to April 10, 1945, as a gift for Christmas, April 10, but also for Pavelić's birthday.

Furthermore, Vukić noted, from all the documents he has examined in recent years, there is no mention of 20,000 murdered children under the age of 14, who are mentioned in the list of museums. Nowhere is such an approximate number of children mentioned and this is one of the most terrible lies. A group of children who were in the camp went to school. In addition, the data file is very well preserved and a lot of information from the archives is available - said Vukić, showing the report on the death of a woman detained in the camp hospital. The following year, 1943, according to witnesses, Vukić said, an orchestra was founded, football tournaments and theatrical performances were described, and the prisoners composed the operetta "Paradise on the Ocean". However, they did not want to publicly speak about the experience so as not to be accused of collaborating with the camp management, and the Croatian public, according to Vukić, was never informed of it. Another speaker, Stipo Pilić, prof. history. Namely, the book "Jasenovac Camps-Research", which was published by the Triple Camp Jasenovac Research Society, was presented as part of the forum. Together with professors Pilić and Igor Vukić, the authors are Vladimir Horvat and Blanka Matković.

COLLECTION OF QUESTIONS FOR IGOR VUKIC AND ANSWERS

Mr. Vukic, were you surprised by the conclusion of the Republika Srpska parliament on the 700,000 Serbs killed in the Jasenovac camp?

It was unusual for me to hear this after everything that has been published so far on Jasenovac. From the texts published so far and the easily accessible data, anyone who is reasonable can see how impossible it is that so many people were killed in the Jasenovac camp.

Why is it impossible?

First, the camp existed for around 1330 days, which would mean that around 520 victims had to be liquidated every day. Secondly, there are no remains of the victims. Extensive research was conducted around the camp in the 1960s and around 400 remains were found.

Some claim that the corpses were thrown into the Sava.

It is also an unsustainable construction. The bodies thrown into the Sava float out, and a greater number obstructs the course of the river, the Sava is not very wide. If there were corpses in the Sava, probably someone would have photographed them, but they simply weren't there. Throughout the war there was very lively river traffic on the Sava from ships and trucks. That is why in May 1942, partisans on the right side of the Sava carried out a pirate attack on a truck carrying goods from Jasenovac to Stara Gradiška and killed the crew. Certainly some inmates who worked on the truck. The truck was then hauled to the right and listed everything that was on it; chains, hay, petrol, groceries, building materials ...

Is the figure of 10,700 deaths in 1941 correct?

My father and I, a Jasenovac inmate, went to the museum and asked the curator how it was possible that the current Jasenovac census - which listed 83,000 alleged victims - had 10,700 names killed in 1941, when about 20 inmates claimed that they did not were there more than 1200 people? And the camp was not on the right bank of the Sava, where my relatives lived.

And what did the curator reply?

He said they were probably thrown into the Sava. Hearing this, my father said that the Sava was frozen that winter, so some days it was possible to drive through it. Then the curator said there was simply no answer back then.

The Croatian state pays these curators to investigate the field and provide visitors with accurate, researched and well-argued facts, not the communist constructions we've been hearing for decades.

Your father and grandmother have passed the field. How did they survive?

They lived in the village of Donja Gradina right in front of the camp, on the right bank of the Sava, until December 1941, when a group of partisans arrived in the village and fired at the camp. The shooting lasted two or three days, then the Ustasha and house guards gathered stronger forces and attacked the Dubica partisans. Someone reported the attack on the village, so the partisans and their inhabitants retreated south towards Kozara. There my grandfather was killed as the commander of a partisan detachment, and the rest of the village was captured and taken to the Jasenovac camp along with other Kozara prisoners in a long column.

Was there a murder?

There was no one in the camp. The prisoners were divided into two large groups, one went to work in Germany, mostly adult men and women, and the other, which included seniors, women and children, was placed in Slavonian villages there through Lipik and Pakrac. About 16,000 Orthodox inhabitants of Kozara and Potkozara have been deployed in these villages, so as not to continue supporting the partisan groups dispersed after the battle of Kozara. My family, all Orthodox, that is my father, grandmother, great-grandmother, father's aunt and some others, was taken to Pakracka Poljana and there they lived until the end of the war, a total of about 300 people from that refugee camp. Some even visited their villages before the war ended.

And the others?

The others, as I said, were taken to work in Germany. They were transported by ships along the Sava in the east to Zemun, and then along the Danube in the north to Germany and Norway. About 9,000 men were brought to work in Germany.

Are these people listed as killed?

Some of them are on the lists of people killed in Jasenovac, even if they have only been examined. Most often these are children. There is a Jasenovac Memorial in Belgrade that collects the statements of these refugees.

One of them was housed in the village of Rajic in an Orthodox family who lived there, and he said his brother and cousin fell ill and died. These boys were also put on the list as if they had been killed in Jasenovac.

People whose relatives were killed by Chetniks and partisans appear more and more often, and he is on the list of Jasenovac's victims.

The Jewish Museum in Washington has a list of 6,000 names, including the victims of Allied bombings across Croatia. All this is attributed to Jasenovac. The current list in the Jasenovac state-funded museum is even narrower, but according to our research it has no real connection to the Jasenovac events. We tried to reconstruct what was happening in the camp day by day. We used archival documents, talked to the inmates still alive and analyzed everything that had been published so far on Jasenovac. Until 1990, several books by ex-inmates were published, practically speaking about the camp as we do.

And this is?

Jasenovac was a labor camp for active opponents of the NDH, mostly Communists, and a group of Jews exempted from deportation to Germany. The director and translator Vladimir Gerić told me how as a child he made parcels with the then Zagreb Nadrabin Freiburger, who later died in the camp ... Yes, in Auschwitz. By the way, the Jewish theological communities in Zagreb and Osijek were in charge of supplying the camps, sent packages to Jasenovac, and received money and goods from international Jewish organizations and Jewish property.

Is there any evidence of this?

They are found in the archives of the National Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes and other funds of the independent state of Croatia in the Croatian State Archives. The documents state that more than fifty thousand parcels were sent, two per month for each Jewish inmate, which means that there were between 700 and 800 Jewish inmates throughout the camp.

Slavko Goldstein claims that 12,000 Jews from the NDH area were killed.

But first it is necessary to present convincing evidence, which he does not show. Conversely, there is no evidence of large-scale mass killings. There is no evidence that there were any mass killings in Jasenovac until 1945; there are no remains, neither the documents nor the surviving inmates say so.

Is it possible that so many people have been liquidated?

Don't. Let's go in order, the Jewish group really was the majority in Jasenovac at the beginning. First they were on the island of Pag with the idea of working in the salt pans, and then due to the uprising in Lika and in the Dalmatian hinterland Italy reoccupied that demilitarized area and these prisoners were transferred, men to Jasenovac and women to Loborgrad

Not in Rab?

This was after. In 1941, 1,200 to 1,400 inmates in Jasenovac were mostly Jews, perhaps two hundred Serbs, about thirty Croatians, and a few others. In 1942, Jews from Zagreb, Osijek, etc. they were deported in August to Germany, Poland, Auschwitz ... part of it passes through Stara Gradiška and Jasenovac and goes there too.

A group of 700-900 Jews remain in Jasenovac, and that number will remain for the next three years. The lists that can be found show that they lived there in 1942/43/44. years. They also represent the main part of the internal administration of the camp. The representative, the president of the inmates, was called the inmate of the camp, his subordinates were members of the group and organized the operation of the camp. The Ustashes provided guards and external escorts when they left the camp to work and when disciplinary measures were needed.

Do you like to shoot?

There were shootings in the camp to maintain discipline. The inmates were told not to flee the camp and if anyone escaped, ten or more colleagues from his work group or homeland would be shot. There were also punishments for theft, so once the ustasha and inmates who had linked and smuggled together outside the camp were shot together, for example confiscated gold, money, clothes sewn in the camp and the like. Among those affected was Ljubo Matkovic, the brother of the camp commander Ivica Matkovic. There was no pity for him either. And ten Ustasha were shot for sacking the surrounding villages.

What would happen if a Ustasha were killed on the run?

Then the sanctions were more drastic. A large number of inmates would then be shot in retaliation. And there have been cases where people have been punished on the orders of Zagreb. The camp commander, Ivica Brkljačić, said in the investigation when he was captured by the partisans in 1945, that in 1943 he had five inmates shot on the orders of Zagreb. He claimed it was the only shooting carried out in 1943.

Does this also disagree with the listing in the Jasenovac Museum?

According to the museum census, 3,600 inmates were killed that year. But the former inmates also agree that 1943 was peaceful and that it was just a shooting. Brkljačić, a former seminary student, to make it easier for inmates to serve their sentences in the camp, introduced free time, so in 1943 a football tournament was played between working groups. There was a theatrical and musical group, which regularly performed in theatrical performances for inmates. Pre-war musicologist and researcher of Jewish musical heritage Erih Samlaić sang an aria from Mala Floramya. It is not true that the whole operetta was performed, but only one aria was sung. But it is true that the inmates wrote the libretto and the music for their operetta Paradise on the Ocean, the author of the music was Jozef Kende, an Austrian Jew who composed in a room where he had a piano.

Does it all say somewhere?

Inmate Milko Riffer writes about it in the book Jasenovac 1943, published in 1946, immediately after the war, but when he was released he was censored by inmate Grga Gamulin, then a well-known art historian and university professor and writer.

Are you sure it was Grgo Gamulin?

He says so. Gamulin threw out the chapters on the camp orchestra stating that although all is true, it would be a bit embarrassing to write that this was the case in the Ustasha camp. In 2011, a reprint of that book was published and a listed chapter was found. At the trial of Dinko Sakic, the former inmates also confirmed that the performances were taking place in 1943. The orchestra was founded in 1942, founded and led by Natko Devčić, later a famous composer and professor at the Zagreb Academy of Music, who died in the 90s without ever wanting to talk about the field.

Does all this mean that the camp was not a mass execution site?

From 1941 to 1945 there is no evidence of mass killings anywhere. Jasenovac was a prison, a place of internment, a labor camp. For the most part, there were interned people that the Ustasha surveillance service assessed or found dangerous for NDH. They were for the most part members of the Communist Party: members of the local committees in Zagreb, Bjelovar, Osijek, etc., therefore people who would collect aid and send it to the partisans. The aforementioned Riffer came to the camp because he gave a typewriter and writing tapes to a partisan courier who came to Zagreb from Papuk, who was treated as an active aid in overthrowing the state. He was not guilty of being executed, but he was sent to a camp so as not to cause further problems. There have been cases where someone could not be proved guilty in a court of first instance, but had not been released at home, but sent to a concentration camp. In November 1941, a law was passed regulating the sending of such undesirable people to the camp. Sentences ranged from three months to three years. Then, when someone was proposed for the camp, the Ustasha services in Zagreb wrote the decision and a precise file was kept.

And the files exist?

It exists in part. Parts have been destroyed or taken to other places, in archives that probably exist somewhere. But apart from the lack of part of the documents, everything that happened can be reconstructed. There are probably numerous documents in the Belgrade archives, but based on what exists in Croatia: in Zagreb, Bjelovar, Nova Gradiška, Sisak, etc., it is possible to reconstruct what and how it was done. For example, when it was decided to have someone go to a field for a while, the decision was sent to multiple addresses; to his town of origin, to him to find out why and for how long he was interned, etc. Once the sentence expired, these inmates would return home.

Weren't they sent to another camp?

No. There have been cases where someone was offered to stay in the payroll camp after the expiration of the sentence if his profession had disappeared. Thus, architecture student Tibor Lovrenčić from Zagreb remained to work as a construction expert after serving his sentence.

Did you find evidence in which Kardelj writes that partisans attacked Serbian villages dressed in Ustasha uniforms to lure Serbs into their ranks?

This is not directly related to Jasenovac, but there were most likely such cases. But it is known, when the partisans attacked the Germans, that the Germans fled to the first village they encountered and thus made the inhabitants of that country become partisans. Lately, I have often come across evidence of some Serbs who left Bosnia for the United States after the war - where they lived outside of Yugoslav Communist propaganda - saying it was wrong to attack the German columns and engage in institutions because they didn't get no target army, but only provoked repression. . It was necessary, as they did in Serbia, they think, to protect people and thus save themselves.

This is how Nedic and Draza Mihailovic saved Serbia.

You once told me that you talked to Slavko Goldstein about your research.

Yes, I wrote a feuilleton. Because I was working on the Jutarnji list, I offered it to that journal for publication. Some editors accepted it immediately, but also said I should talk to Slavko Goldstein, who should review the material. In the conversation, he was inclined to accept some of the arguments, such as that there was no industrial murder, that it couldn't even exist in Jasenovac because Jasenovac had six barracks and each could hold 200 people.

That meant 1,200 people in one place and a few hundred more living in workplaces, a chain of stores, a sawmill, a power plant and elsewhere. The same inmates from the 1944 camp wrote to the partisans that there were 1,500 to 2,000, and no new ones were brought. Goldstein, however, gives credence to this list of names, which is of highly questionable credibility. This is why there was no feuilleton in Jutarnji, but it was published in Glas Koncila 2013, where they had more knowledge and courage on the subject.

Do you claim that the Serbs were not taken to Jasenovac camp to be killed?

Right. A Serbian group from Kozara came and went, almost none of them remained in the camp. Aside from the Jews and the small group of Roma mentioned in the summer of 1942, there were, as I said, initially 200 Serbs, some Croats and Muslims, among the state's opponents in the camp. Even later, judging by the surnames on the authentic censuses, there were no more than a few hundred Serbs in the camp.

Were there no more Serbs?

The war between the Serbs and the independent state of Croatia mostly ended in 1941. Subsequently, the status of Serbs and Orthodox improved; the Croatian Orthodox Church is founded, a representative of the Orthodox, Savo Besarović of Sarajevo, is appointed to the government, a non-aggression agreement is signed with the Chetniks in Bosnia and a common struggle against the partisans is launched. The agreements state precisely that if a Chetnik dies in the fight against the partisans, his widow is entitled to a pension from the Independent State of Croatia.

Or if he's injured, he has the right to be treated in hospitals.

Hence, there is no need to bring the Serbs to Jasenovac when you have an agreement with them on non-aggression and recognition of the Independent State of Croatia. Since then, there has been no information on any Serbo-Croatian conflicts in the NDH. Young Serbs are not recruited into Croatian armed units because their conscientious objection is respected, they go to logistic units so that they do not have to go to war with their relatives who have joined the partisans. But some have also taken up arms in the NDH army. Since 1941 you have had Serbian generals, colonels, numerous commanders ...

Was the chief of staff of Pavelic's army, General Grujic, a Serb?

And many others. One of the heroes of Ozalj's defense against the partisans was Captain Pantelija Ratković, who was, as we would say now, a special forces officer, a mountaineer, one of the highly trained soldiers. Many of the Serbs have made themselves available since the early days of the Independent State of Croatia. Don't forget that the NDH was peaceful for two months until the German attack on the USSR, then there was the June uprising in Herzegovina, which was calm and only a real Serbian uprising started in July and August 1941.

In 1942, relations normalized. There is no mass emigration of Orthodox from the NDH.

From which part of the NDH were they evicted?

Mainly from Slavonia, partly from Podravina and Moslavina and a little around Bihać. Thirteen thousand out of two million in the NDH.

Why is a Jasenovac story review not allowed?

Probably because it would involve a revision of the rest of the NDH, which would lead to a different definition of its place in history. But it is necessary to do it. The story of the "terrible camp" also helps those who base their worldview on those who fought against the "criminal state and its regime". But if the Jasenovac camp was what our research confirms and if it was a relatively orderly state under those war circumstances, then one may wonder if it was necessary to attack. It was not really these terrorist attacks, the aim of which was not to save lives, but to fight for Communist ideology and Yugoslavia.

What "truth" imposed on Jasenovac has in any way conditioned the recent war between Serbs and Croats?

This served as a motivating factor, a fuel for hatred, and had previously been used to keep Yugoslavia submissive. As soon as the Croatian people's desire for independence arose, the story of Jasenovac and the massacre would be immediately published, which meant: we must rule. That is why it is important to know that from 10 April 1944 to 10 April 1945, 1,600 inmates were released from the camps.

Was there a children's camp in Jastrebarsko, as it is written in the history books?

It is not! From Jasenovac, children left without parents or whose parents were sent to work in Germany were placed in childcare centers in Jastrebarsko, Sisak, Gornja Rijeka near Križevci, in Zagreb, in the current Slava Raškaj Center in Ilica, which was then called Gluhonijemi institute, and in many other addresses.

The organization of the accommodation was led by the then Ministry of Social Security, which was called the Ministry of the Association, of which Kamilo Bresler was the main organizer. He organized the ecclesiastical orders, in particular the Sisters of Charity of St. Vinko Paulski, who ran a children's home in Jastrebarsko and accepted those children. They were assisted by girls from Rude's nursing school, run by Tatjana Marinić, who were transferred there. There were also several doctors, including a Jew whom the nuns had repaired there so as not to be deported to Germany. They helped the children to heal, because many were infected with infectious diseases and died from those diseases. As time goes by, reports show that mortality is decreasing rapidly and the number of children healed is increasing.

Isn't it true that in the autumn of 1942 the partisans stormed the house and freed the children?

The books say they released the children, not that they brought them back because they saw they couldn't feed them. A small number remained with the partisans and most were returned and distributed among Croatian families. The newspapers of the Independent State of Croatia published advertisements inviting the population to accept these children, to help them. The books do not say that the partisans bombed the house, killing a priest and two nuns. It was another of the crimes committed by the partisans against the benefactors of those children.

Didn't they escape in a breakthrough, as it was said and written?

These did not flee, but were released. Lists exist in archives. Many were pardoned and released at home, for example, on April 10, then for Pavelić Antunovo's name day, then on July 14, for his birthday, for Christmas ... Only, these people never talked about it. Their statements have been hidden and can only now be accessed and read.

Are there living witnesses among them?

I have. And they don't claim what they taught us in schools. One of the worst communist lies is the claim that 20,000 children were killed in Jasenovac, their names are on the list of those killed in the museum. But this is a big lie. None of the hundreds and hundreds of former inmates speak of large groups of children in the camp.

These children, including my father, passed through the camp in the summer of 1942 and from there they were taken to shelters, where they were treated by the NDH, its authorities.

However, there is evidence that there were children in Jasenovac camp.

There were kids who went to school there. There was a craft school in the camp where children from Croatian families were sent out of the camp. Among them was Ilija Ivanović, a Serb, who came with a Kozara refugee and stayed in the school. He said it in front of everyone at the commemoration in Jasenovac a year or two ago, as if complaining that he had to go to school. He studied to be a barber, like Zvonko Pajur from Jasenovac studied to be an electrician. We recently published an interview with Pajura in a newspaper where he was surprised it hadn't been written so far because everyone in Jasenovac and the surrounding area knows about that school. Pajur said Ožna treated him and convinced him to say that he had seen thousands of deaths in Jasenovac camp. Instead of confirming the murdered signs, he said, "Let the sky fall on my head, but I won't say what I didn't see!" He was saved from further harassment by a Serb, his own craftsman, who worked in the police after the camp after the war. People were mostly silent about the truth because they would be attacked by the Communist police, who asked them to lie.

If it were a camp exclusively for the mass killing of children, how to harmonize the existence of a craft school for students?

VUKIĆ: The alleged killing of 20,000 children in the camp is the worst lie in Jasenovac's mythological arsenal. Neither in the documents nor in the statements of former prisoners, verifiable from other sources, is there any trace of the permanence of such a large number of children in the Jasenovac camp. The children found after the battle of Kozara, i.e. children separated from their parents sent to work in Germany, were transferred to childcare centers in Sisak, Zagreb and Jastrebarsko through collection centers and camps in Stara Gradiška and adopted into families afterwards. medical treatment. A valuable article on the subject was published last year by Dr. Nikica Barić of the Croatian Institute of History. In the Jasenovac camp there was a group of boys aged 11 to 14 who were sent there to learn various trades from the teacher's inmates: car mechanic, tinsmith, electrician ... Together with them were several boys from the refugee camp of Kozara who were also left there for school. One of them, Ostoja Mijić, ran a mechanical workshop on Zagreb's Savica for many years after the war. He learned the basics of the trade in the Jasenovac camp!

For many, does it seem shocking to have a band and hold various events in the field?

VUKIĆ: Music and theatrical performances, organized by inmates, are a frequent part of camp and prison life. The Jasenovac musical group and theater were founded in the autumn of 1942. The theater was directed by Slavko Goldschmidt, from whose appearance it took its name: Čelo Theater. The music section was led by Natko Devčić, a professor at the Zagreb Academy of Music before and after the war.

In 1996, Devčić wrote a memoir of six months spent in Jasenovac. There was also a musical and theatrical group in the Stara Gradiška camp, where they rehearsed, for example, "Madam Minister" from Nušić. The Jasenovac group performed parts of the operetta "Little Floramye" and "Countess Marica", and an entire operetta, "Paradise on the Ocean", was written by the inmates themselves - both lyrics and music.

If it were a field exclusively for mass killing, how do you conceive of competitions and sports matches?

VUKIĆ: As with music and theatrical performances, inmates could play sports, volleyball and football in their free time, usually on Sundays. The holding of a football competition, in which the teams were represented by individual working groups, was also confirmed by former inmates as witnesses in the 1999 trial of Dinko Sakic, one of the camp officials.

If it were a camp exclusively for mass killings, how to interpret the administration's effort to suppress life-threatening epidemics and various diseases?

VUKIĆ: In the aforementioned book "Memoirs of the Jews", Dr. Josef Konforti from Travnik described in detail how, in agreement with the camp administration and the then commander Ljubo Miloš, he suppressed the typhus epidemic that broke out in the spring of 1942. Regular washing and disinfection of clothing was agreed, showers with hot water were built, and a zero haircut was ordered to prevent transmission of lice that spread infection. Konforti stated with some professional pride that no major epidemics have occurred since then.

There have been individual cases where captured partisans have come to the camp.

One of these groups infected the Catholic priest of the camp, Zvonimir Brekalo, while, despite the doctors' warnings, he gave them the anointing of the sick.

Especially at the beginning of the camp, in the first very cold winter of 1941/42, there were other diseases such as dysentery, tuberculosis, pneumonia... The detention clinic in the camp and the Jasenovac hospital had just been equipped; a microscope for a hospital laboratory was purchased in the spring of 1942 in Osijek for 6,000 kuna, as shown by an invoice from the Croatian State Archives. Jasenovac is located in a flooded area e marshy which was a breeding ground for malaria and other infectious diseases.

Some members of the Ustasha guard also died of typhus and other diseases.

There was also the arbitrariness of the guards and efforts were made to preserve discipline with drastic measures. In November 1941, ten Ustasha were shot who, among other things, robbed the inmates.

They took their watches and other more valuable things and didn't deliver them to the camp warehouse. This event was described in their memoirs by some inmates because the Ustashas were shot in public, just to show that the discipline is valid for everyone. The inmates were told not to flee the camp because ten or more inmates from their work group or origin would otherwise have been shot. And there were escapes!

TESTS

The evidence comes directly from the US Holocaust Museum, a photo he calls PROPAGANDA, but Vukic expressly says how the partisans forced the prisoners to lie. AS YOU HAVE SEEN THE JOURNALISTS KNOW VERY FULL THAT THE CRIMES THAT ARE ATTRIBUTED TO THE USTASHA WERE COMMITTED BY THE PARTISANS WITH YOUR UNIFORMS WHO STEAL FROM YOU AFTER MASSACRATING ME

<https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1139922>

<https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1139919>

source **holocaust-history-archive** <http://holocaust-history-archive.com/wp/konentrationslager-jasenovac-correspondence/>

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